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SELECTIONS

Stemman, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Barnes Peacock also

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODUH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 14th July, 1877.

ing held at the railway station on the 14th July, by the Indian

initial natives of Allahabad, to consider the new civil service regulations. The British Indian Association, Calcutta, to Parliament was

(POLITICAL)

GENERAL.

THE *Karnama* of the 9th July, in an article headed "Lucknow," says that the necessary enquiries in connection with the protest against the administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces have been completed, and the Deputy Commissioner has forwarded his report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. His Honour will now send on the protest to the Secretary of State for India. The Viceroy has amalgamated the two provinces on the score of economy, but the measure does not seem likely to produce any great saving in public expenditure, nor is it apparent why the Government is so anxious to enforce economy in working the administration of Oudh. The revenue of the province is far in excess of the cost of its administration. The revenue report of Oudh for 1875 shows that the total revenue of

Circulation, 300 copies.

Circulation, 300 copies.

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Oudh aggregates Rs. 2,46,50,000, and that the total expenditure involved in working the administration of the province amounts to Rs. 56,00,000. Thus the balance Rs. 1,90,50,000 finds its way to the imperial treasury every year. The Secretary of State in his despatch of the 30th October, 1858, stated that the object of the Government in annexing the province was to promote the prosperity of the people, and that it was the duty of all Government officers to recognise the existing rights and privileges of all classes of the people. Sir William Sleman, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Sir Barnes Peacock also urged upon Lord Dalhousie that the whole revenue of Oudh should be devoted to enhancing the prosperity of the people. It is really strange that in opposition to these views the Government has resolved upon the absorption of Oudh into the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 13th July, in an article contributed by a correspondent, publishes the proceedings of the meeting held at the railway theatre on the 6th July, by the influential natives of Allahabad, to consider the new civil service regulations. The memorial drawn up by the British Indian Association, Calcutta, for submission to Parliament was adopted, and a committee formed to obtain signatures to it.

TURKEY.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 7th July, after pointing out that English interests demand a friendly alliance between the English power and the Porte, and referring to the enmity of Russia towards the former power as evinced by her secret designs on India, and the cold reception of Colonel Wellesley by the Russians, says that England has been frightened into neutrality by the frowns and menaces of Russia. She is even blind to her own interests. She should bear in mind that if the Russians succeed in their hostile intentions against the Porte, they will one day reduce her to great straits; and then the Porte, too, in its turn, which she has now been left to shift for itself, will not aid her. But if the Turks triumph in the war

over the Russian legions before whom all Europe trembles, is it likely that they will think of maintaining their friendly relations with England, especially when the speeches of Mr. Gladstone have so grievously hurt their feelings? For England to remain neutral in the present war is no wise policy. If England regards the war as a religious one, she should espouse the cause of the Russians, and thus making friends with them free herself from all apprehensions of danger. But if she does not regard the war as a religious one, there seems to be no sound reason why she should not succour the Turks. She should not hold back from the contest under the apprehension that her interference will make the war spread over all Europe, because a war with Russia is inevitable, sooner or later, and it is not wise on her part to allow her enemy time to gather strength.

A correspondent of the *Anjumani Panjab* of the 6th July states that the Musalman community of Muzaffargarh held a meeting on the 11th June to collect subscriptions for the relief of the Turkish wounded and widows. Nawab Allahdád Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was elected President. About Rs. 4,000 were subscribed on the spot.

Circulation,
410 copies.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* of the 11th July draws attention to the critical position in which the Ottoman empire is placed at present by the Russian invasion, and, appealing to the religious feelings and prejudices of the Musalmans of India, exhorts them to render pecuniary aid to their Turkish co-religionists, for the relief of Turkish wounded, widows, and orphans.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 7th July, in an article head "the *Pioneer* and the Musalmans of India," says that the *Pioneer* unjustly finds fault with the collecting of subscriptions by the Musalmans of India for the Turkish relief fund with a view to bias the Government against them. But we hope that the Government will not suffer itself to be duped by the

Circulation,
220 copies.

criticisms of our contemporary. There seems to be no reasonable ground for the interference of the Government with its faithful subjects in the performance of their duties. The present times of enlightenment have enabled the Musalmans of India to evince their sympathy with their co-religionists of Turkey, and the tolerant policy of the Government in this matter has placed them under great obligations. It is the sacred duty of the *Pioneer* to do all that lies in its power to ruin India.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbār* of the 11th July publishes a letter which the proprietor has received from the Sajjada Nashin of the tomb of Ghos-ul-Azam at Bagdad. The writer referring to the unjust invasion of Russia upon Turkey calls upon the Muhammadans of India to render pecuniary aid to the Turks.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 7th July publishes a list of the donors at Haidarabad who have contributed towards the Turkish relief fund, along with the amount of subscription which each has contributed. The Nawab of Haidarabad has contributed Rs. 25,000 and Sir Salar Jang has contributed Rs. 6,000. The total amount of subscriptions collected in Haidarabad aggregates Rs. 65,000. The donations given by the Nawab and Sir Salar Jang are too small. We are sorry to find that the Muhammadan Native States of Tonk, Bhupal, Bhawalpur, &c., have not yet contributed a single farthing for this charitable purpose. It is a matter of surprise that no regiment of British native army has thought of raising subscriptions for the relief of the Turks. The native soldiers as well as the men employed in other departments of the public service should avail themselves of this opportunity and follow the example set by the canal employes at Amritsar.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The *Shola Tur* of the 10th July argues that the retention of her Indian Empire by England depends upon the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman

Empire. In assisting the Porte, England would be securing her Indian empire from the encroachments of the Russians. The neutrality of England in the present crisis is, therefore, really incomprehensible. Even the German Government which is generally believed to be a great ally of the Russian power, and which is not so deeply interested in the issues of the Turko-Russian war as England, has altogether prohibited the export of horses from Germany. True, our English Government never likes to shed any blood except in case of an extreme necessity. But will not that necessity arise when the Russians will have planted their standard at Peshawar? Although the Emperor of Russia is a Christian, yet he is an enemy of the Roman Catholics. Men who profess a religion different from his own enjoy no rest in his dominions. The Polish are still smarting under the oppressions committed upon them by the Russians, and are thinking of casting in their lot with the Turks. But the Porte exercises a tolerant policy. The Pope has himself observed that the Roman Catholics do not enjoy greater peace and tranquillity in any other country than Turkey, and has accordingly directed that prayers should be offered in all Churches for the victory of the Turkish arms. It is often alleged that the Christian subjects of the Porte do not stand on a footing of equality with the Turks in matter of rights and privileges. But in fact all sects of the community are much better off in Turkey than in any other country. Christians are commanders-in-chief in the Turkish army. Christians are members of the Turkish Parliament. The new constitution of Turkey still further improves the condition of its Christian subjects, but the war prevents its full practical development. Moreover, our own interest demands that we must extinguish the fire that burns the house of our neighbour in order to save our own house. The advances of the Russians in Central Asia have India for their ultimate object. If England proves her friendship with the Porte by helping it in the present difficulties, she will in turn receive no little aid from the Turks when the Russians invade India.

 Circulation
220 copies

 Circulation
220 copies

 Circulation
220 copies

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Tohfa Kashmir* of the 7th July says that Englishmen who go as visitors to Kashmir receive a kingly reception at the hands of the officers of the State. There are some officers in the service of the Maharaja whose special duty it is to attend to the wants of these visitors. All this is done out of that most cordial friendship which exists between the Maharaja and the Government of India. But some of the visitors are ungrateful enough to publish false and unfounded complaints against the administration of the Maharaja in newspapers. One of these visitors lately contributed an article to the *Civil and Military Gazette* in which he found fault with the general administration of the country, sanitary arrangements, the arms of the Maharaja's army, and so on. The editor denounces this practice as one calculated to cause unnecessary grief to the Maharaja, and asks the visitors to refrain from publishing false reports.

Circulation,
50 copies.

The *Mutla Nur* of the 10th July praises Maharaja Mangal Singh, of Alwar, for his strict administration of justice.

A correspondent of the *Malwa Akhbār* of the 11th July complains that some Europeans in the service of Maharaja Holkar, as Mr. David, Mr. Boodry, &c., are in the habit of kicking and beating natives. Natives are really very unfortunate, since even in native States they are not secure against the kicks and blows of Europeans. The Maharaja should take notice of the conduct of these men.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 6th July, in an article headed "Amritsar," says that three boys were lately drowned in the tank called Santokhsar. The police took out the corpses and sent them to the hospital for medical examination; where they lay for hours till the arrival of the doctor, while the friends and relatives of the deceased kept weeping and wailing all the while. The scene was very painful.

Similarly a man was crushed to death under a carriage a few days ago, and the police sent the corpse for medical examination. This is evidently an illegal practice on the part of the police. The law empowers the police to have a dead body examined by the doctor only when the cause of death is not apparent.

The *Akhbār-i-Tamannai* of the 10th July, after referring to the increasing prosperity of the country under the wise and just rule of the English, regrets to mention that natives are excluded from high appointments in the public service, and are unable to profit by commerce. This is owing to two causes, (1) the want of unity and patriotism, (2) a neglect on their part to represent their wishes and feelings to the Government. The editor then proceeds to argue that progress is impossible, since jealousy, envy, and mutual apathy predominate among them. Until they learn to act in concert, commerce will never flourish among them, and they will never get high appointments. Natives, though very fond of reading newspapers, are very irregular in the payment of their subscriptions. This is a clear argument that they have no patriotic feelings in them, and that they are quite ignorant of the conditions which conduce to the advancement of commerce.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Roorkee, says that the Government will have this year to provide employment in the engineering department for forty-five successful students of the Cooper's hill college and eight successful students of the Roorkee college. The Roorkee college alone turns out thirty or thirty-two successful students every year, and this number is quite sufficient for the requirements of the public service. The maintenance of the Cooper's hill college is an unnecessary burden upon the finances of India. If all such superfluous expenses were done away with, there would be no necessity for the Government to saddle the people with new taxes.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 13th July, in reference to the public loan for two and a half crores of rupees which the

Circulation,
700 copies.

Government of India has expressed its intention to borrow, says that the Government has already received tenders exceeding that amount. The tenders received aggregate Rs. 3,32,14,300. The credit of the Government stands very high, because, although natives are not accustomed to invest their money in this way, the Government has in a short time received offers beyond its wants. It should now decline to accept the money which the native chiefs have offered to lend. They might have mistaken the advertisement of the loan for an imperative order of the Government, and thus might have thought themselves bound to lend money to the Government. To lend money to the Government some of them might have had to borrow it in turn from their subjects, and others to put off some necessary schemes of expenditure.

The same paper of the 10th July says that the Banks of one presidency either refuse to cash the Government currency notes of another presidency or charge discount on them. This is a source of great inconvenience and loss to travellers and merchants. The currency notes of whatever circle or presidency should be as readily received in every part of British dominions in India as coins.

The *Jalwa Tur* of the 8th July says that the legislative council is about to issue a circular to the effect that no tahsildar who does not possess a knowledge of English shall be entitled for promotion to the office of Deputy Collector. The editor protests against this circular on the ground that it will do a great injustice to those tahsildars who, through their long and eminent services, are already entitled to promotion. If it were to have only a prospective effect we would have no objection. It should apply only to those men who may be appointed tahsildars after the date of its issue. The Government may also rule, if it pleases, that, in future, a fair knowledge of English will be essential for a candidate to a tahsildarship.

Circulation,
142 copies.

The same paper notices an unpleasant incident that lately occurred at the court of the Joint Magistrate of Ballia. The Joint Magistrate allows no native to enter his court with his shoes on. Accordingly a Bengali vakil who had occasion to go to the court was obliged to leave his boots at the door. He then requested the Joint Magistrate to remove the restriction he had imposed as regards the wearing of shoes. The Joint Magistrate was offended by his request and threatened to fine him for contempt of court. On this the vakil immediately left the Court. He has brought the strange conduct of the Joint Magistrate to the notice of the Allahabad High Court, and the High Court has called for an explanation from the Joint Magistrate.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th July, on the authority of its Delhi correspondent, states that a European soldier has killed a pankha-coolie in the fort at Delhi; and that the murderer cannot be identified among the soldiers of the garrison. It is a fact that if a European soldier commits a crime, his fellows always try their best to prevent the detection of the criminal. Their officers also sometimes do not hesitate to abet them. But will the Government allow a poor native to be killed like a dog without finding out the criminal? But even killing a dog that belongs to another is a cognizable offence. To prove that the English law observes no distinction of creed or colour, the murderer must be convicted and hanged. Obviously the soldiers of the garrison must know who the murderer is. If the officers of the garrison do not assist the Magistrate in tracing him, the Panjab Government should compel them.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same paper complains of the partiality of the European civil officers of Amritsar towards native Christians. This is evident in several ways. Mr. Perkins, the Commissioner, and Mr. Tremlett, the Deputy Commissioner, paid a visit to Babu Rala Ram; a pleader, who is a Christian, at his own house. The claims of a deserving candidate to the post

Circulation,
175 copies.

of a copyist have been set aside in favour of a man commended by some missionary. The editor also publishes two letters received from correspondents, which complain that to provide employment for two Christians in the public service, a *Naii-Sharaf*, and a native agent, have been dismissed without cause.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 10th July says that, since the famine charges in the Madras Presidency have considerably affected the State revenues, the Government is enforcing economy in the Education department. It is really strange that the Education department is always made one of the first victims to a reduction of expenditure on every occasion. The Government looks upon this department in the light of a superfluous incumbrance upon the State, and lets slip no opportunity to apply the scissors to it. The depreciation of silver lately presented the Government with a favourable opportunity to abolish colleges in the North-Western Provinces. It is very likely that the Government will soon relieve itself of the burden of educating the people, and thus again condemn them to a state of ignorance and barbarism. The famine in Madras is now to give way to a still more dreadful calamity, i.e., ignorance. The natives have raised a wild clamour for high appointments in the public service. But now they will have no means of acquiring knowledge, nor will they trouble the Government with importunities to appoint them to offices of trust and responsibility.

FAMINE.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 9th July says that the fall of rain cannot immediately alleviate the distress of a famine-stricken people, since cattle and corn, fodder and fuel, do not fall from the clouds along with rain. Men do not at once recover their lost strength, nor are their houses immediately filled with the necessaries of life. Prospects are now more favourable than they were, but still we cannot count

upon the future with any degree of certainty. The famine sufferers will stand in need of relief for a long time. But unfortunately the Bombay Government appears to have made up its mind to relieve itself of the burden of maintaining the relief camps. The writer then refers to the orders which the Bombay Government has addressed to the civil officers asking them to tell the labourers at the relief camps to betake themselves to their former callings and professions. But the agricultural classes will hardly be able to proceed with the cultivation of fields without receiving takavi advances from the Government which it does not seem disposed to give. The well-to-do classes should also assist the sufferers with money to the best of their means.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār* of the 5th July, writing from Muttra, notices a daring robbery lately committed in Nam Ner (Agra). About forty robbers entered the house of one Babu Nam Singh, who is a Captain in the Jaipur State, and having tied the arms of all the servants numbering thirty or thirty-five, carried away one lakh worth of property. Where was the police at the time that such a large gang of robbers could enter the house of Babu Nam Singh without being perceived? It is a common belief that such daring robberies are always committed at the instigation of the police.

Circulation,
58 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustān* of the 6th July says that Dr. Neil, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, is in the habit of seizing persons suffering from any disease, whom he comes across in thoroughfares and bazars, for treatment, and of performing operations even against their will. Undoubtedly he does this under the influence of benevolent motives, but he is by no means justified in treating the patients against their will.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* of the 11th July says that although the civilization of the West highly surpasses that of the East, yet

Circulation,
945 copies.

the former is disfigured by some bad customs. The ill treatment which Englishmen receive from their wives is worthy of note. In many instances it has been observed that English women have very little real love for their husbands. It is no uncommon thing among the English for a lady to sue her husband in the court of justice and get him punished. Such conduct on the part of women does ill become a civilized people. The editor then mentions two instances on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette* in support of his remarks. One Mrs. Andrew at Calcutta accused her husband with assaulting her with a knife, and the husband was fined Rs. 7 by the court. One Mr. Taylor in England promised to marry a lady, but the lady went away to Australia in the hope of there leading a more comfortable life. But having been disappointed in her hopes returned home after a long time, and asked Mr. Taylor to marry her, to which he did not agree, urging that a long time has passed since he made the promise. She at once brought a charge of breach of promise against him, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000. But as he was unable to pay the fine he was thrown into prison. If this is the way the English ladies treat their husbands, how do they treat their husbands' friends? We wish to warn our countrymen against adopting such evil customs. These customs are to be tolerated in the English, because they have otherwise so many excellent qualities.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 12th July, in reference to the Saraogi procession at Delhi, says that it is all very well that a reconciliation has been effected between the rival sects of Saraogis and Vaishnavas, and a *panchait*, constituted of the representatives of both sects has settled the question of inter-marriage and other social questions. But the *panchait* should have also settled the question of the public procession of Parasnath, so that all rows and riots which arise from this cause might be avoided in future.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhdar* of the 11th July on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, states that the City Magistrate at Gházipur has levelled to the ground all burial places of Musalmáns situated within the city, to the great dissatisfaction of the Muhamádan community. He has also ordered that no dead body should be buried in future inside the city. He has perhaps resorted to this measure in accordance with modern sanitary principles. But our correspondent is of opinion that he has done this act not on sanitary grounds but from interested motives.

Circulation,
103 copies.

The *Laurance Gazette* of the 10th July, in a communicated article, says that at this time of the year opium is weighed at Gházipur, and, therefore, hundreds of Native, Eurasian and European outsiders find temporary employment there. These Europeans work at the opium factories during the day, and crowds of them walk along the kankar roads in the evening like drunkards. They clear the road as soon as a European gentleman driving a carriage approaches them ; but if the carriage of a native gentleman approaches them they never give way to him and ask him to drive along the kuchha road. If any native insists on their getting out of the way they threaten to beat him. One day four native students of the Victoria school were driving home at evening, about twenty-five Europeans obstructed the way by forming themselves into a line across the road, and began to shout. The horse took fright and the drivers narrowly escaped a dangerous accident. The Europeans then afterwards threw stones at the drivers. The local authorities should take serious notice of the misconduct of these Europeans.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 7th July, says that bird-catchers have now ceased to torture birds in markets and thoroughfares as they formerly used to do to extort alms from the people. But something more remains to be done in behalf of the poor birds. The Government should ask the police to allow no bird-catcher to keep any bird with him in the

Circulation,
130 copies.

Circulation,
105 copies.

evening. If the bird-catchers who come daily to the Nakhás bazar in Kueknow cannot dispose of all their birds by sunset, they should be compelled to release the birds that may be in their possession at the time of leaving the market. The wild birds neither eat nor drink in a cage, and, therefore, if they are kept imprisoned for a long time they die of hunger and thirst.

perhaps resorted to this measure in accordance with sanitary principles. But our correspondent is of opinion that he has done this act not on sanitary grounds but from interested motives.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Amoyee Gazette of the 10th July, in a communication to the article, says that at this time of the year opium is weighed at Chingping and therefore hundreds of Native, Eurasian and European opium dealers are employed in the place. These Europeans work at the opium factories during the day, and crowds of them walk along the knicker road in the evening like drunkards. They clear the road as soon as a European gentleman driving a carriage approaches them; but if the carriage of a native gentleman approaches them they never give way to him and ask him to drive along the knicker road. If any native insists on their getting out of the way they threaten to beat him. One day four native students of the Victoria school were driving home at evening, about twenty-five Europeans observed the way by forming themselves into a line across the road, and began to shout. The horses took fright and the driver narrowly escaped a dangerous accident. The Europeans then afterwards threw stones at the driver. The local authorities should take serious notice of the misconduct of these Europeans.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The Amoyee-i-Wind, Kueknow, of the 7th July, says that bird-catchers have now ceased to torture birds in markets and thoroughfares as they formerly used to do to extort alms from the people. But something more remains to be done in behalf of the poor birds. The Government should ask the police to allow no bird-catcher to keep any bird with him in the

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	July 10th, 1877.
2	Akbār-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th "
3	Akbār-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th "
4	Akbār-i-Tamghānāi	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 10th "
5	Akhbar-ul-Akhbār	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th "
6	Akmal-ul-Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 8th "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Bi-weekly	" 7th & 10th, 1877.
8	Allahabad Akhbār	Allahabad	Urdū	Daily	July 7th to 13th, 1877.
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	July 11th, 1877.
10	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th "
11	Ashraf-ul-Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 6th "
12	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	" 4th & 11th "
13	Dababai Sikandari	Rampur	Urdū	Ditto	" 5th & 19th "
14	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	July 9th, 1877.
15	Jaipur Akhbār (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdū	Ditto	" 1st & 8th, 1877.
16	Jatwa-i-Tār	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	July 6th, 1877.
17	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 8th "
18	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 9th "
19	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th "
20	Khair Khwah Panjab	Gujranwala	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 8th "
21	Kohi-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" 7th & 11th, 1877.

Printed at the Government Press, Calcutta.

List of papers examined. — (concluded).

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	Frequency.	DATE.
20	Kashmiri Language	Kashmir	Ditto	...	...
21	Kashmiri Language	Kashmir	Ditto	...	...
22	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Urdu	...	June 24th & July 1st, 1877.
23	Lah-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	...	July 8th, 1877.
24	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	...
25	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	...	...
26	Mahab Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	...	...
27	Marwari Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	July 9th, 1877.
28	Mihir-i-Darakhsan	Delhi	Urdu	...	...
29	Musid-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	...	...
30	Muhib-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	...	...
31	Mutlai i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	...
32	Muzaffarnagar Institute Gazette	Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	...	...
33	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	...	May 1st, 1877.
34	Najmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	...	...
35	Nizam-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...
36	Nur-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	...	...
37	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	...
38	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...
39	Nusrat-ul-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
40	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	...	...
41	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
42	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	...	...
43	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	...	...
44	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	...	...
45	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	...	...
46	Rohikhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	...	...

47	Rozanah Akhbār	...	...	Khairabad	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	July 9th to 12th
48	Sadiq-ul-Akhhār	...	...	Bhawulpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	1877.
49	Safir-i-Budhana	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	July 9th
50	Safir-i-Hindustān	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	4th
51	Saiad-ul-Akhhār	...	...	Delhi	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Tri-monthly	...	7th
52	Sholai Tūr	...	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	...	1st
53	Tohfah-i-Káshmir	...	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	10th
54	Umdat-ul-Akhhār	...	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	7th
55	Urdū Akhhār	...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	11th
56	Vakil-i-Hindustān	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	8th
57	Vrit Dhara	...	...	Dhār	...	Marahtī	...	Ditto	...	6th
		...	...		...		...		...	9th

PRIYA DAS,

Off. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE,

JANUARY 1873.

REPORT OF THE	COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE	IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE, APRIL 1872.	ALBANY:	WEDDELL & CO. PRINTERS, 1873.
1	1	1	1	1
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